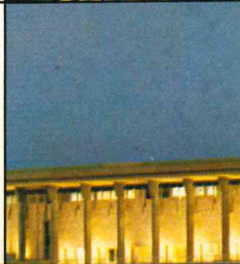
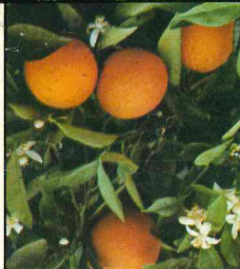


A VISITOR'S COMPANION

Thirteenth Edition



ENGLISH



ישראל
ISRAEL

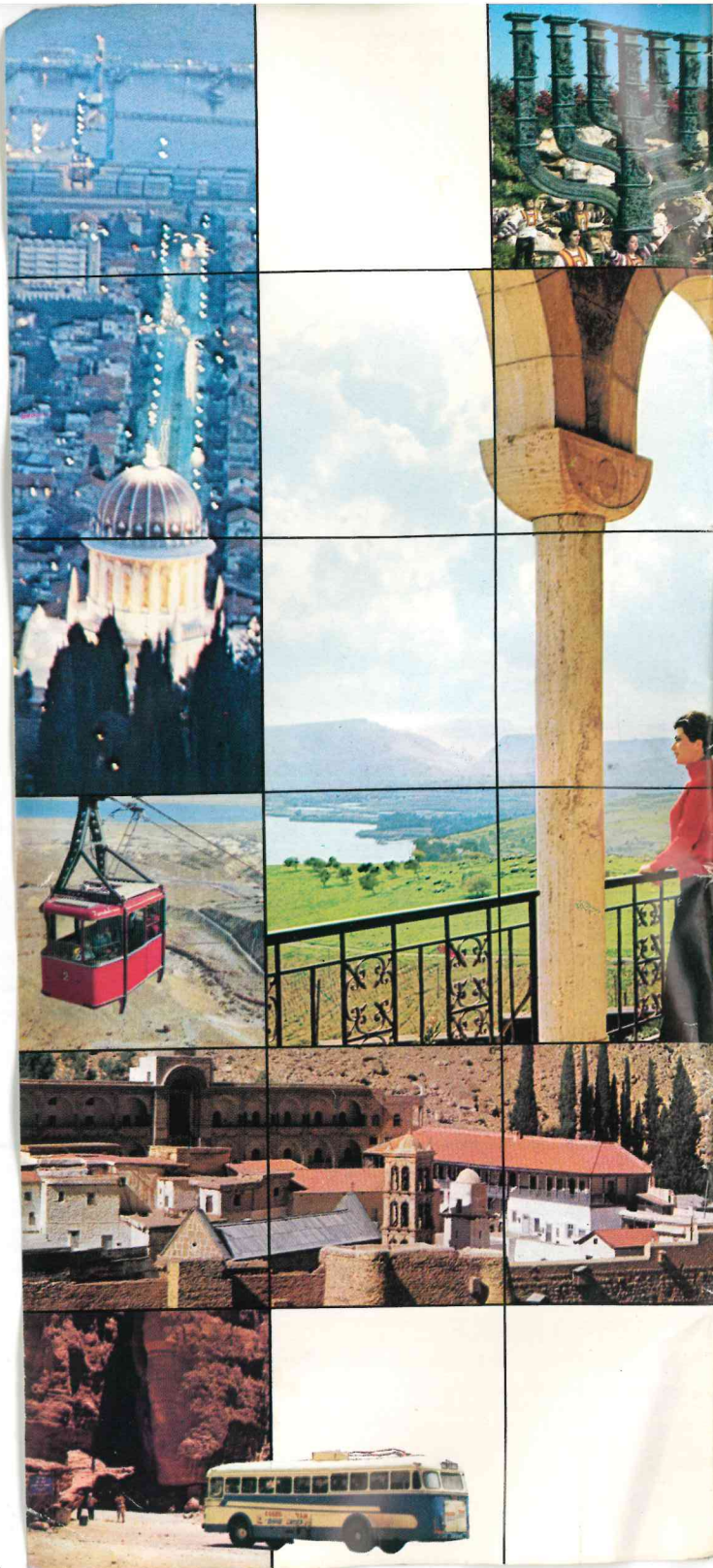


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With the Compliments of the Israel Tourism Administration

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THE INFORMATION CONTAINED IN THIS BOOKLET IS CORRECT AS OF MARCH 1980



ABOUT ISRAEL

Israel, the Promised Land of the Bible, is once again a thriving, pulsating country. The scene of some of the most stirring events in history of mankind lay dormant for centuries, under shifting sands and crumbling terraces, until it was re-awakened and reclaimed by the people of Israel, returning from exile.

New cities, towns and villages, fertile farms and green forests, factories and commercial enterprises have replaced barren hillsides, swamps, wasteland and desert dunes.

But above the tumult of Israel's dynamic remaking, the echoes of the past may be clearly heard. Jerusalem, the Holy City and capital of Israel, retains its aura of sanctity and draws a constant stream of pilgrims, as does Bethlehem, where David and Jesus were born. Parts of today's Nazareth, focus of Christian pilgrimage in Galilee, would probably not have looked strange to the boy Jesus. Be'er Sheva, now a modern, twentieth-century city, stands on the threshold of the desert, as it did in the days of the Patriarch Abraham; and Elat, Israel's outlet to the Red Sea, is once more a bustling sea-port, as it was during the reign of King Solomon. Besides its religious and historical sites, Israel has much to offer the tourist — four seas, miles of beaches, modern cities and hotels, *kibbutzim*, theatres and night-clubs, health resorts and antique markets. And all contained in a geographic microcosm only a few hours' drive by car separating the coasts and the snow-covered mountains, the lush gardens and forests and the deserts with their dramatic lunar landscapes. Israel is, indeed, a rich and varied bouquet of attractions.

Now with the peace treaty finally signed between Israel and Egypt, a new era has begun and, with it, new prospects, not only for the two countries and the whole region, but also for the tourist making a trip to this part of the world.

INFORMATION OFFICES

Reliable and authoritative information is available, either while you are preparing for your trip to Israel or when you are already in the country, from Israel consular representatives, airlines, travel agents, or Israel Government Tourist Offices (= IGTOS) and Tourist Information Offices listed at the end of the brochure.

GENERAL INFORMATION

THE STATE OF ISRAEL

The State was proclaimed on May 14, 1948. It is a parliamentary democracy, with a President elected by the 120-member single-chamber Knesset (parliament), which itself is elected by universal suffrage. The head of the Government is the Prime Minister.

GEOGRAPHY

A Middle East crossroads of continents, Israel is bordered by the Mediterranean in the west, the Great Syrian-African Rift in the east and the Red Sea (also part of the Rift) in the south. Israel's neighbours are Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Egypt.

Israel is a small country, with a total area (including the administered territories) of 47,725 sq. km. (18,434 sq. miles).

The northern and central part of Israel, where most of the population is concentrated, is divided into three distinct longitudinal strips: to the west, the coastal plain with the large cities of Tel Aviv and Haifa; to the east, the Jordan and Arava Valleys with the River Jordan linking the two inland seas, the Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea; and in the centre, the mountain range that includes the hills of Galilee, Samaria and Judea with the Capital, Jerusalem. In the north-east rise the Golan Heights and snow-capped Mt. Hermon; and in the south stretch the deserts of the Negev and east Sinai, which constitute a large proportion of the country, with Be'er Sheva, capital of the Negev, and Elat and Ofira on the gulf of Elat. Altitudes vary from the 1,208m. (3,962 ft.) of Mt. Meron in Upper Galilee, to the -392 m. (-1,286 ft.) of the Dead Sea, the lowest spot on earth.

POPULATION

The population of Israel, including the administered territories, at the end of 1979 was about 4,953,800 of which 3,212,000 were Jews, the rest being Moslems, Christians, Druses and other minorities.

LANGUAGE

Hebrew, the revived language of the Bible, and Arabic are the official languages of the country. However, many others are widely spoken. In addition to English, French,

Spanish, German, Yiddish, Russian, Polish and Hungarian, there are languages introduced by settlers from so many countries that hardly any visitor will be at a loss to find someone who understands him.

MAIN INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTS

Israel is a vigorous industrial and agricultural country. It is virtually self-supporting in foodstuffs and exports a large quantity of agricultural products, ranging from the famous Jaffa orange to out-of-season crops, to the markets of Europe. Industry includes the production of steel and machinery; aircraft manufacture and ship-building; electronics and other science-based industries; diamond cutting and polishing; the manufacture of synthetic fibres and the processing of minerals. Among consumer goods are processed food, fashion wear, furniture, electrical goods of every kind, jewellery, religious articles and books. Many industrial products are exported. One of the country's major industries is tourism.

THE WEATHER

Israeli summers are long (from April to October), hot and virtually rainless. During these months, the atmosphere in the hill towns such as Jerusalem and Zefat is drier and cooler than in other parts of the country. The winter season (from November to March), is generally mild but quite cold in hilly areas. Spells of rain are interspersed with brilliant sunshine. During this period, the Tiberias area on the Sea of Galilee, the Dead Sea and Elat on the Red Sea all have ideal warm, sunny weather. The weather in Israel allows for year-round bathing: from April to October, along the Mediterranean coast and around the Sea of Galilee; and throughout the year, but especially enjoyable in the winter, along the Dead Sea shore and the coast of the Red Sea.

TABLE II:

AVERAGE TEMPERATURES OF
THE FOUR SEAS OF ISRAEL

Surface temperatures near the shore

		Mediterranean	Sea of Galilee	Dead Sea	Red Sea
January	F	64.2	64.3	69.4	71.3
	C	18.0	17.0	21.0	22.0
February	F	63.5	59.0	66.1	68.0
	C	17.5	15.0	19.0	20.0
March	F	63.5	61.7	69.4	69.4
	C	17.5	16.5	21.0	21.0
April	F	65.3	69.4	71.3	70.7
	C	18.5	21.0	22.0	21.5
May	F	70.7	76.1	77.0	75.1
	C	21.5	24.5	25.0	24.0
June	F	77.0	80.3	90.2	77.0
	C	25.0	27.0	28.0	25.0
July	F	80.2	83.3	87.0	76.4
	C	28.0	28.5	30.0	26.0
August	F	84.1	85.1	86.9	80.3
	C	29.0	29.5	30.5	27.0
September	F	83.3	85.1	87.4	80.3
	C	28.5	29.5	31.0	27.0
October	F	80.3	81.5	86.0	76.4
	C	27.0	27.5	30.0	26.0
November	F	73.2	75.1	80.2	77.0
	C	23.0	24.0	28.0	25.0
December	F	66.1	70.7	73.2	75.1
	C	19.0	21.5	23.0	24.0

(Data supplied by Israel Meteorological Service)

TABLE 1:

AVERAGE NUMBER OF SUNNY DAYS

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Jerusalem	19	19	23	27	29	30	31	31	30	29	23	22
Tel Aviv	17	16	23	26	30	30	31	31	29	28	22	19
Haifa	16	16	22	25	30	30	31	31	29	27	22	19
Tiberias	19	18	25	27	30	30	31	31	30	30	25	23
Zefat	18	13	26	27	29	29	31	28	20	21	20	19
Eilat	30	27	29	29	31	30	31	31	30	31	29	30
Sedom	30	26	31	30	31	30	31	30	30	31	30	29

TABLE III:

MEAN TEMPERATURES

Minimum — Maximum



		January	February	March
Jerusalem	F	42.8 — 53.0	43.7 — 57.4	47.1 — 60.8
	C	6.0 — 11.1	6.5 — 14.1	8.4 — 16.1
Tel Aviv	F	48.9 — 64.9	47.7 — 65.8	51.2 — 68.5
	C	9.4 — 18.3	8.7 — 18.8	10.1 — 20.3
Haifa	F	45.7 — 63.3	47.3 — 64.0	46.9 — 70.3
	C	7.6 — 17.4	8.5 — 17.8	8.3 — 21.3
Tiberias	F	48.0 — 64.9	48.6 — 67.1	51.3 — 72.3
	C	8.9 — 18.3	9.2 — 19.6	10.7 — 22.4
Zefat	F	37.2 — 49.6	40.5 — 51.6	42.6 — 55.4
	C	4.0 — 9.8	4.7 — 10.9	5.9 — 13.0
Elat	F	49.3 — 70.3	51.4 — 73.0	56.1 — 79.3
	C	9.6 — 21.3	10.8 — 22.8	13.4 — 26.3
Sedom	F	52.9 — 68.9	55.4 — 71.6	60.6 — 77.9
	C	11.6 — 20.5	13.0 — 22.0	15.9 — 25.5

		April	May	June
Jerusalem		53.1 — 69.4	59.5 — 77.4	63.3 — 81.3
		11.7 — 20.8	15.3 — 25.2	17.4 — 27.4
Tel Aviv		54.3 — 72.1	63.1 — 77.0	66.7 — 82.7
		12.4 — 22.3	17.3 — 25.0	19.3 — 28.2
Haifa		54.7 — 77.9	58.1 — 76.3	63.9 — 81.7
		12.6 — 25.5	14.5 — 24.6	17.7 — 27.6
Tiberias		55.8 — 80.1	62.2 — 89.1	68.2 — 94.8
		13.2 — 26.7	16.8 — 31.7	20.1 — 34.9
Zefat		48.9 — 65.3	58.6 — 76.5	61.9 — 81.3
		9.4 — 18.5	14.8 — 24.7	16.6 — 27.4
Elat		62.8 — 87.3	69.1 — 94.6	75.4 — 98.8
		17.1 — 30.7	20.6 — 34.8	24.1 — 37.1
Sedom		72.3 — 89.2	73.9 — 92.3	84.2 — 99.1
		22.4 — 31.8	23.3 — 33.5	29.0 — 37.3

		July	August	September
Jerusalem	F	65.7 — 83.5	65.7 — 85.5	64.4 — 81.9
	C	18.7 — 28.6	18.7 — 29.7	18.0 — 27.7
Tel Aviv	F	69.8 — 86.4	71.8 — 86.2	68.5 — 88.5
	C	21.0 — 30.2	22.1 — 30.1	20.3 — 31.4
Haifa	F	68.2 — 85.8	70.2 — 86.0	67.5 — 85.3
	C	20.1 — 29.9	21.2 — 30.0	19.7 — 29.6
Tiberias	F	73.0 — 97.9	74.5 — 98.8	70.7 — 95.0
	C	22.8 — 36.6	23.6 — 37.1	21.5 — 35.0
Zefat	F	65.1 — 84.0	65.1 — 84.6	61.9 — 81.3
	C	18.4 — 28.9	18.4 — 29.2	16.6 — 27.4
Elat	C	77.5 — 103.3	78.8 — 103.8	74.7 — 97.5
	C	25.3 — 39.6	26.0 — 39.9	23.7 — 36.4
Sedom	F	83.1 — 102.1	84.2 — 101.7	81.0 — 96.4
	C	28.4 — 38.9	29.0 — 38.7	27.2 — 35.8

		October	November	December
Jerusalem		60.4 — 77.9	54.1 — 66.6	46.9 — 56.1
		15.8 — 25.5	12.3 — 19.2	8.3 — 14.5
Tel Aviv		59.0 — 83.8	54.0 — 76.1	47.8 — 66.1
		15.0 — 28.8	12.2 — 24.5	8.8 — 19.0
Haifa		59.9 — 81.3	55.6 — 73.6	48.0 — 64.9
		15.5 — 27.4	13.1 — 23.1	8.9 — 18.3
Tiberias		65.3 — 89.2	58.6 — 78.3	53.1 — 68.2
		18.5 — 31.8	14.8 — 25.7	11.2 — 20.1
Zefat		58.6 — 75.4	53.4 — 66.2	43.9 — 53.6
		14.8 — 24.1	11.9 — 19.0	6.6 — 12.0
Elat		68.7 — 91.9	60.8 — 82.9	51.1 — 74.1
		20.4 — 33.3	16.0 — 28.3	10.6 — 23.4
Sedom		74.5 — 89.6	65.7 — 80.6	56.3 — 71.8
		23.6 — 32.0	18.7 — 27.1	13.5 — 22.1



SPECIAL INTEREST VISITS

A visit to Israel may often provide a perfect combination of business and pleasure.

The country's fine hotels and conference halls, experienced translators and sophisticated simultaneous-translation facilities have made Israel a popular venue for **international conventions**, of which there are as many as a hundred a year.

Israel also offers a wide range of programmes tailored to the specific requirements of groups with special interests.

Organised **professional study tours** provide the specialist with an opportunity to widen his knowledge by learning about Israel's experience in the rapid development of many fields — education, welfare and various branches of agriculture and industry, such as irrigation and diamond-cutting, to mention only a few.

For **youth and students**, attractively-priced programmes range from summer camps throughout the country, *Bar* and *Bat Mitzvah* ceremonies at the Western Wall in Jerusalem and Mezada (Masada), and archaeological explorations, to working on a *kibbutz* and summer courses at the universities.

Incentive tours are available to companies for outstanding producers, dealers and salesmen, and special tours have been planned for **retired people**, **cyclists** and **nature lovers**. Others may be attracted by **desert** or **kibbutz** tours.

Leaflets and further information on all these and other programmes are obtainable from all IGTOs abroad as well as from travel agents.



PREPARING YOUR JOURNEY

PASSPORT

Tourists are required to hold passports valid for Israel. Stateless persons require a valid travel document with a return visa to the country of issue. Visitors are allowed to stay in the country for three months from the date of arrival.

VISAS

Citizens of the following countries do not require a transit or visitor's visa for entry into Israel: Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Belgium, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Dutch Antilles, Ecuador, El Salvador, Fiji, Finland, France, Greece, Guatemala, Republic of Haiti, Holland, Hong Kong, Iceland, Jamaica, Japan, Lesotho, Lichtenstein, Luxembourg, Maldives Islands, Mauritius, Mexico, Norway, Paraguay, Republic of the Philippines, Surinam, Swaziland, Sweden, Switzerland, Trinidad and Tobago, the United Kingdom (including Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man).

Citizens of the following countries require a visitor's visa, which is issued free of charge at the port of entry: Argentina, Australia, Brazil, Canada, Central African Republic, Chile, Federal Republic of Germany (born after 1st January, 1928), Italy, New Zealand, San Marino, South Africa, Uruguay and the U.S.A. Citizens of the Republic of Ireland (Eire) also receive the visa at the port of entry but are required to pay the requisite fee.

Citizens of the following countries must obtain a visa in advance from any Israel diplomatic or consular mission: Cyprus, Federal Republic of Germany (born before 1st January, 1928) — for an unlimited number of visits during the validity of the passport in use; and Yugoslavia, for a single visit. There will be no charge.

Citizens of the following countries must apply for a visa to the nearest Israel diplomatic or consular mission, and pay the prescribed fee: Bermuda, Botswana, Burma, Cambodia, Cameroons, Chad, Dahomey, Egypt, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Equatorial Guinea, Guyana, Honduras, India, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Korea (Republic of), Laos, Liberia, Madagascar, Malawi, Mali, Malta, Nepal, Nicaragua, Niger, Nigeria, Panama, Congo (People's Republic of), Peru, Portugal, Rumania, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Spain, Thailand, Togo, Turkey, Tanzania (United Republic of), Upper Volta, Venezuela, Vietnam (Republic of), Zaire (Congo Kinshasa) and Zambia.

Citizens of any country not mentioned above should submit a visa application for approval to the nearest Israel diplomatic or consular mission and pay the prescribed fee.

TRANSIT VISA

Should you wish to stay in Israel on your way to other destinations, you can obtain a transit visa, valid for 5 days, from any Israel diplomatic mission or consulate. It can be extended for a further 10 days after your arrival in Israel.

If you visit Israel on a cruise ship, you will be given a Landing-for-the-day Card, which permits you to remain in the country as long as your ship is in port, and you need not apply for a visitor's visa.

COLLECTIVE VISA

Collective visas are issued by Israel diplomatic or consular missions to groups of not less than 5 and not more than 50 persons.

EXTENSION OF STAY

An extension of stay may be obtained at any one of the district offices of the Ministry of the Interior.

HEALTH REGULATIONS

An International Certificate of Vaccination against small-pox is required only from travellers who, within 14 days prior to their arrival in Israel, have visited a country any part of which is infected. Tourists who, after a visit to Israel, require a certificate of vaccination against small-pox, etc., may be vaccinated at any district or sub-district office of the Ministry of Health.

PETS that accompany you require a Government veterinarian certificate from the country of origin confirming that they are free of rabies, as well as a general health certificate.

The owner has to report within seven days to the nearest Health Office in Israel in order to obtain an Israeli Pet Licence.

Pets coming from Asia or Africa will be quarantined at the Government Quarantine Station for 30 days and will be re-vaccinated.

WHAT TO PACK

Summer (April-October): light-weight suit, slacks, shorts and open-neck shirts for men; plenty of light cotton daytime dresses and an afternoon dress for more formal occasions for women; light shoes, sandals and closed shoes for touring; sunglasses, hat, swim-suit and beach-wear; a light coat, jacket or sweater for cool evenings in the hills.

Winter (November-March): warm coat, sweaters, rain-coat and hat, walking shoes, overshoes; shirts, slacks, sports jacket and formal suit for men; woollen or heavy suit, blouses, skirts and slacks, long dress or evening skirt for women; lighter clothing and swim-suit for Elat, the Dead Sea and the Red Sea coast.

In-Between Seasons: suits, light coats, sweaters and light blouses or shirts.

If you forget anything, you will find that the shops in Israel have high-quality clothes for all occasions.

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

(The electric current in Israel is 220 volts A.C., single phase, 50 cycles. Israeli sockets are usually three-pronged, and foreign-made appliances often require an adapter for the plug. Electric shavers, travelling irons, etc. should be equipped with adapters to the local current or transformers. These can, of course, be purchased in Israel.



HOW TO REACH ISRAEL

Wherever you are, you will find it very easy to reach Israel.

By air: Seventeen international airlines operate scheduled flights to Israel's Ben-Gurion International Airport at Lod: EL AL, Israel Airlines, Air France, Alitalia, Austrian Airlines, British Airways, Cyprus Airways, K.L.M., Lufthansa, Nephertiti Aviation, Olympic Airways, Sabena, SAS, South African Airways, Swissair, Tarom, Turkish Airlines and TWA. In addition, charter flights operate from several European countries, the U.S.A. and Canada, terminating either at Lod or at Elat.

By sea: The Hellenic Mediterranean Lines offer regular sailings from Europe and arrive at Haifa Port. Also many Mediterranean cruises include Israel in their itinerary.

By land: **Allenby Bridge**, near Jericho, some 40 km. from Jerusalem, is the crossing-point between Israel and Jordan. Tourists may cross from Jordan to Israel and back again to Jordan, or from Israel to Jordan but not back again to Israel. The visa requirements are the same

as at any other port of entry into Israel. Those who need an Israeli visa in advance, should make sure to obtain it before going to Jordan, as it is not possible to obtain an Israeli visa in any Arab country (except Egypt) and they cannot receive it upon arrival at the Bridge.

When crossing from Israel to Jordan, the tourist must possess a Jordanian visa and a Jordanian permit to cross the Bridge, and pay a transit tax. This is levied in the form of a revenue stamp, which can be purchased at any post office in Israel as well as at the Bridge. If you are likely to visit an Arab country (except Egypt) after you have been to Israel, you may ask the control officer to put your entry stamp on your entry form (AL-17) and not on your passport. Private vehicles (including bicycles) may not cross the Bridge. Cameras must be empty of film.

Import of special items, such as unusual electronic goods, commercial filming equipment, etc., should be approved in advance by the Tourism Staff Officer, Judea and Samaria, P.O.B. 1018, Jerusalem.

The Bridge is open on the Israel side on Sunday to Thursday, from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m.; on Fridays and eve of holidays, from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. It is closed on Saturdays and Jewish holidays.

Ne'ot Sinai: 173 km. from Jerusalem and 158 from Tel Aviv is the crossing point between Israel and Egypt.



YOUR ARRIVAL IN ISRAEL

CUSTOMS

Every adult tourist may bring with him into the country without payment of duty the following articles, provided that they are for personal use (gift parcels sent unaccompanied — by post or any other means — are liable to full import duties and Value Added Tax):

Eau de Cologne or perfume not exceeding ¼-litre (0.44 pint), wine up to 2 litres and other alcoholic drinks not exceeding 1 litre; tobacco or cigars not exceeding 250 grams or 250 cigarettes; gifts up to \$125 in value c.i.f. (including assorted foodstuffs not exceeding 3 kgs. or 6½ lbs. in weight, on condition that no single type of food exceeds 1 kg.).

The following articles may be brought in duty-free on condition that they are taken out on departure, and that they are portable and actually in use:

Typewriter; cameras (1 ordinary with 10 plates or 10 rolls of film and 1 movie below 16 mm. with 10

reels of cine film); tape recorder with 700 m. (750 yards) of recording tape or 2 cassettes; record-player; battery operated radio; binoculars; personal jewellery; baby carriages; musical instruments; camping equipment; sports requisites (1 set for fishing, skates, 2 tennis rackets); bicycle.

Tourists who have no more than these quantities may use the Green Channel (see below).

The following articles brought in with the tourist are subject to declaration and deposits of duties and taxes and the Red Channel must be taken:

professional instruments (which can be held in the hand during operation) up to a value of \$1,650 c.i.f.; boat (rowing, sailing or motor) and a caravan trailer; scuba-diving equipment — portable and appreciably used; records — in reasonable quantity.

A television in the personal use of the tourist may be brought in free of import duty and taxes **provided it is portable and used**. It is, however, liable to a deposit on the duty which is, at present, over IS 500.

Dual-Channel Customs System at Ben-Gurion Airport

The red-green customs clearance system is in operation at Ben-Gurion Airport. Tourists bringing in goods which are exempt from customs duty may choose the Green Channel and leave the Airport. Tourists bringing in other goods, even if they are exempt from duty, must use the Red Channel.

CURRENCY

The Shekel (IS) is Israel's legal tender and is divided into 100 agorot. There are coins of 1, 5, and 10 agorot and half-a-shekel. There are banknotes of IS 1, 5, 10 and 50.

You may bring into Israel an unlimited amount of foreign currency whether in cash, travellers' cheques, letters of credit, or State of Israel Bonds. You may also bring in an unlimited amount of Shekel and on departure take with you Israeli currency up to IS 500.

Foreign Currency: You are permitted to pay for all services and purchases in the following freely exchangeable currencies:

U.S. Dollars, Canadian Dollars, Australian Dollars, South African Rands (in bankers' or travellers' cheques), Pounds Sterling, Swiss Francs, French Francs, Danish Kroner, Swedish Kroner, Norwegian Kroner, Dutch Florins, German Marks, Italian Liras, Finnish Marks, Austrian Schillings and Japanese Yen (in travellers' cheques).

If a shop or service is unwilling or unable to accept

foreign currency there is no compulsion for it to do so. However, change can be given in Israeli currency, even if payment is made in foreign currency.

You may open an account in Shekel, as well as non resident accounts in foreign currency, at any authorized bank.

Payment in foreign currency (cash, personal and travellers' cheques, Israel's travellers' cheques obtained against the exchange of State of Israel Bonds, or credit cards) exempts tourists from the Value Added Tax (VAT) on certain purchases and services (see "Shopping" - "Tourist Reductions").

Conversion and Reconversion: The exchange of foreign currency may be carried out at authorized banks only. The favourable rate of exchange and the "floating" of the Shekel are to the benefit of the tourist and make Israel a relatively inexpensive country for him. You may reconvert Shekalim up to a maximum of the equivalent of \$3,000. Any balance of Shekalim over and above this sum can be reconverted upon presentation of receipts proving the original conversion of foreign currency.

STATE OF ISRAEL BONDS

To cover expenses in Israel, tourists holding State of Israel Bonds in their name or legally assigned to them, may redeem them at any bank, prior to their date of maturity, for Shekalim (full nominal counter value plus interest), up to the equivalent of U.S. \$2,500 per month of stay for each member of the family.

Any balance of Shekalim from this source can, against the original bank receipt, be used to purchase a Bond Exchange Cheque. This, in turn, can be used for the purchase of a new Bond at any State of Israel Bonds office abroad.

BANKING HOURS

Sunday, Monday, Tuesday and Thursday: from 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 4.00 p.m. to 5.30 p.m.
Wednesday: from 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Friday and Eve of Holy-days: from 8.30 a.m. to 12.00 noon.

Branches in the leading hotels usually offer convenient additional banking hours.

SERVICES AT THE PORTS

A **Government Tourist Information Desk** is open at Haifa Port on the arrival of ships and a **Government Tourist Information Office** operates at Ben-Gurion International Airport in Lod, to provide advice and assistance. **Banks**

are open for the conversion of foreign currency during banking hours as well as upon the arrival and departure of ships or planes.

The **Tourist Information Office** at the Airport, which operates 24 hours a day, also provides an **Accommodation Service** for tourists arriving without previous arrangements. In addition, a Visomat, a 24 hour **electronic service** operates at the Arrival Hall for hotel and touring reservations.

Departing tourists can benefit from the **duty-free shop** which is at their service before any flight.

At **Elat International Airport** services include a cafeteria, book and souvenir shop and a duty-free shop for departing passengers.

At **Allenby Bridge** a Tourist Information Office is open at the same times as the Bridge. Other facilities include: currency exchange, post office, public telephones, cafeteria, toilets, porters and *sherut* (service) taxis to Jerusalem, Jericho, Bethlehem, Hebron, Ramallah and Gaza.

TRANSPORT FROM THE AIRPORT

An **El Al airport bus** leaves Ben Gurion Airport Terminal in Tel Aviv (some 20 minutes away) approximately every hour, from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. and, in accordance with the arrival of planes, at other hours.

Egged buses leave for TEL AVIV every 15 minutes from 6 a.m. to 11:30 p.m.; for JERUSALEM (about one hour away) approximately every 45 minutes from 7:15 a.m. to 6:45 p.m.; for HAIFA (1½ hours) from 7 a.m. to 7:45 p.m. approximately every 45 minutes. There are also special

Egged buses to the larger hotels in Jerusalem, Haifa, Netanya and Herzliyya.

'Sherut' taxis (Nesher), in which each passenger pays for his own seat, travel to Jerusalem in less than an hour.

Ordinary taxis are available to almost any point in the country. The fare is fixed and the tourist may ask to be shown the official price-list.



YOUR STAY IN ISRAEL

HOTELS

There are some 300 hotels recommended to visitors by the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism, which are listed in the booklet "Israel Tourist Hotels", published by the Israel Hotel Association and available at any Government Tourist Information Office. They vary from small,

simple establishments to five-star "big name" hotels. There are, in addition, numerous good pensions or boarding-houses. Hotel prices naturally vary according to grade and season but you will find a wide choice of accommodation to suit your tastes, your purpose and your purse.

Hotel rates are quoted in U.S. Dollars, and there is a 15% service charge.

KIBBUTZ INNS

A number of Israel's unique collective settlements have established guest-houses which provide an excellent opportunity to get a close-up view of this world-renowned social experiment. There are some 250 *kibbutzim* scattered in all parts of the country. They are all basically agricultural settlements, but the majority have added some form of industrial enterprise to their economy. All property is jointly owned, and the members receive no salary, but are provided with housing and all the necessities of life, education for their children, medical services and social amenities.

Kibbutz Inns are members of the Israel Hotel Association and are graded as three-star (with two four-star exceptions). Service is by members of the *kibbutz*, but the facilities are completely separate from the members' quarters. *Kibbutz* Inns offer the visitors fresh farm food and a relaxed, informal holiday in delightful rural surroundings. Some of them arrange special evening programmes on *kibbutz* life.

For further information and also a special *kibbutz* tour centred in *kibbutz* inns throughout the country, contact IGTOs abroad or *Kibbutz* Inns, 100, Rehov Allenby, Tel Aviv.

HOLIDAY VILLAGES

Excellent accommodation is to be found at Israel's seashore holiday villages. They offer a wide variety of water sports, including swimming, water-skiing, skin-diving and sailing, as well as riding, tennis, a full touring programme and evening entertainment. Predominantly geared to the younger set, with the accent on the open-air life and informality, most villages are open during the summer months only. Details are given in the "Israel Tourist Hotels" booklet.

YOUTH HOSTELS

There are over 30 youth hostels throughout the country, operated by the Israel Youth Hostels Association, which is affiliated with the International Y.H.A. They offer

dormitory accommodation and most of them provide both meals and self-service kitchen facilities. There is no age limit. Some hostels also provide family accommodation for parents accompanied by at least one child. Individual reservations should be made directly with the hostel and group reservations with the Israel Youth Hostels Association.

The I.Y.H.A. also arranges individual package tours, called "Israel on the Youth Hostel Trail", for 14, 21 or 28 days. These include nights in any of 25 hostels with dinner and breakfast, unlimited bus travel, a half-day conducted tour, entrance to National Parks, map and other informational material.

For the addresses of the hostels and further information, contact the Israel Youth Hostels Association, 3, Rehov Dorot Rishonim, Jerusalem. A Youth Hostels leaflet is obtainable from any IGTO abroad.

CAMPING

Israel is a good country for camping, with camp sites providing an excellent touring base for each region. They offer full sanitary facilities, electric current, a restaurant and/or store, telephone, postal services, first aid facilities, shaded picnic and camp-fire areas and day and night watchmen. They can be reached by bus, but all are open to cars and caravans. Most have tents and cabins, as well as a wide range of equipment for hire. All sites have swimming facilities either on the site or within easy reach.

You can purchase vouchers for a 14 day programme entitling you to 14 nights in 16 sites in various parts of the country (with tents, cabins, or rooms in caravans or summer-houses), continental breakfast, unlimited bus travel, Avis Rent-a-Car, or a 9-day organised mini-bus tour.

For site locations, rates, bookings and further details, contact the Israel Camping Union, P.O.B. 53, Nahariyya. A camping leaflet is obtainable from any IGTO abroad.

CHRISTIAN HOSPICES

Christians on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land may find board and accommodation, at reasonable prices, in hospices of various denominations throughout the country. A list of these hospices may be obtained from the IGTOs abroad, or the Israel Pilgrimage Committee, P.O.B. 1018, Jerusalem.

PRIVATE ACCOMMODATION

Visitors who would like to stay in private homes, or who have not made arrangements in advance, can rent rooms in flats and houses: in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, through Renting Room Ltd., P.O.B. 8035, Jerusalem, Tel: (02) 633563; or P.O.B. 1072, Tel Aviv, Tel: (03) 623411; in all parts of the country, through "Kaitanit", P.O.B. 7373, Jerusalem, Tel: (02) 234945.



TOURING

Organised tours are run by a number of licensed tour operators, mainly in tour buses, sometimes in large cars, both generally air-conditioned. Itineraries and prices are established in consultation with the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism to ensure that participants see as much as possible in the greatest possible comfort. There are half-a-day, full day and two or three day tours and they sometimes combine flying with driving. They leave regularly from Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa, and from other resorts at the height of the tourist season. All organised tours are accompanied by experienced, government-licensed, multi-lingual guides, who wear a brass lapel emblem with the words "Licensed Tourist Guide".

It is also possible to rent a 7-seat car with a licensed driver-guide.

Special **desert tours** of the Judean, Negev and east Sinai deserts are available in command-cars, accompanied by expert driver-guides. **Air tours** to Elat and Ofira, ranging from half-a-day to four days, are operated by Arkia Inland Airlines, which also offer vacation package deals. For nature lovers and amateur archaeologists, **walking tours** are available through the Society for the Protection of Nature.

Full details of itineraries, prices, schedules, etc., are available at travel agents, tourist agencies, tour operators and Government Tourist Information Offices.

Free conducted tours are organised by the public relations departments of large institutions such as WIZO and Hadassah, by the universities and charitable institutions, and by such state institutions as the Knesset and the President's residence. Walking tours of the larger cities are arranged by the municipalities. Details are obtainable at the Tourist Information Offices.



TRAVELLING IN ISRAEL

Even on your own, you will have no difficulty in travelling around the country by bus, train, taxi, self-drive rented car or even by plane; the country is small and journeys are relatively short.

Buses are the most common means of transport, whether for urban or inter-urban travel. They give regular service and fares are reasonable. For long-distance trips, it is advisable to book a seat in advance. Except in a few places, buses do not run from the eve of the Sabbath and Jewish holy-days until the following evening.

Taxis offer a quick and convenient mode of travel. You can phone for a taxi or hail one in the street.

All urban taxis have meters, whose operation is compulsory, but which usually lag behind the latest price increase. The driver will tell you the fare to your destination, showing you the official price-list should you ask for it. Certain taxi companies operate a *sherut* service in and between the main cities on weekdays and some independent taxi owners operate a similar service seven days a week. Individual seats are sold at fixed prices, with up to seven persons sharing a cab. In some towns, the *sherut* follows the main bus routes, with slightly higher fares than the buses.

The Israel Railways run from Nahariyya in the north and from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, the latter following a particularly beautiful scenic route. Fares are rather lower than bus fares. You can reserve your seat in advance for a small extra charge. All passenger trains have a buffet car and buffet service. No trains run on the Sabbath or Jewish religious holy-days.

Self-drive rented cars are becoming increasingly popular and some of the internationally-known companies will reserve you a car that you can collect at the airport on arrival.

The various Rent-a-Car companies will accept either an international driving licence or a national driving licence issued by a country which recognises the Israeli licence and printed in English or French. National licences printed in any other language must be accompanied by a certificate of confirmation in Hebrew.

TABLE IV:

ROAD DISTANCES

	Jerusalem		Tel Aviv	
	62	39	62	39
Jerusalem				
Tel Aviv	62	39		
Haifa	159	99	95	56
Tiberias	157	97	132	82
Be'er Sheva	84	52	113	70
Afula	146	91	91	57
Akko	181	112	117	73
Arad	104	65	158	98
Ashdod	66	41	42	26
Ashqelon	73	45	63	39
Banyas	227	141	202	125
Bet She'an	120	75	117	73
Bet Shemesh	28	17	48	30
Dimona	121	75	149	93
Di Zahav	450	279	492	306
Elat	312	194	354	220
Hadera	110	68	46	29
Hammat Gader	156	97	139	86
Hebron	35	22	97	60
Jericho	39	24	101	63
Merom Golan	222	138	197	122
Metulla	221	137	196	122
Mitzpe Ramon	167	104	196	122
Nazareth	157	97	102	63
Netanya	93	58	29	18
Nevi'ot	377	234	419	260
Ofira	533	331	575	357
Qiryat Gat	69	43	71	44
Ramallah	17	11	71	44
Ramla	42	26	21	13
Rehovot	53	33	24	15
Rosh Ha-Niqra	201	125	137	85
Shekhem	63	39	57	35
Rosh Pinna	184	114	159	99
Sedom	127	79	189	117
Zefat	192	120	168	104
Zikhron Ya'akov	121	75	69	43

	Haifa		Tiberias		Be'er Sheva	
	159	99	157	97	84	52
	95	59	132	82	113	70
			69	43	210	130
	69	43	236	147	236	147
	210	130	41	25	206	128
	41	25	56	35	232	144
	22	14	232	144	45	28
	255	158	176	109	83	52
	139	86	197	122	67	42
	160	99	70	43	305	189
	126	78	37	23	198	123
	67	42	185	115	83	52
	145	90	264	164	36	22
	246	153	541	336	379	235
	589	366	403	250	241	150
	451	280	84	52	161	100
	53	33	21	13	285	146
	89	55	186	116	50	31
	194	120	118	73	117	73
	148	92	65	40	301	187
	121	75	64	40	300	186
	120	75	319	198	83	52
	293	182	29	18	217	135
	35	22	103	64	144	89
	66	41	468	291	306	190
	516	320	624	388	462	287
	672	417	205	127	44	27
	168	104	148	92	97	60
	139	86	155	96	88	55
	118	73	158	98	83	52
	121	75	76	47	252	157
	42	26	102	63	143	89
	93	58	27	17	263	163
	81	50	218	135	82	51
	248	154	36	22	272	169
	72	45	78	48	172	107
	38	24				

Distances indicated are measured along the most convenient routes, which are not necessarily the shortest ones. (First column is kilometres, second column is miles.)

Inland Air Travel

Arkia Israel Inland Airlines Ltd. operate the following scheduled flights:

From Jerusalem to Tel Aviv, Haifa, Rosh Pinna, Elat, Ofira, Monastery of St. Katharina.

From Tel Aviv to Jerusalem, Rosh Pinna, Elat, Ofira, En Yahav, Mitzpe Ramon, Monastery of St. Katharina.

From Haifa to Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Elat, Be'er Sheva, Sedom, Ofira.

From Elat to Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Be'er Sheva, Ofira, Monastery of St. Katharina.

From Be'er Sheva to Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa, Elat.

A number of other companies operate charter flights (three to ten passengers) to various parts of the country. Further particulars may be obtained from travel agents or from Government Tourist Information Offices.



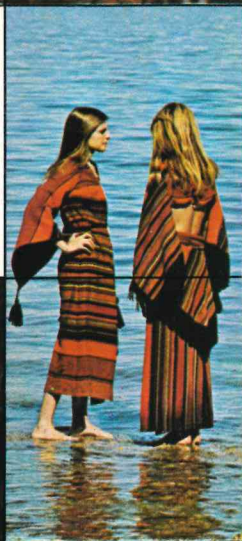
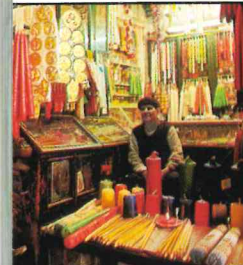


TABLE V:

CLOTHING MEASUREMENT MEN

Israel and Europe England and U.S.A.	Suits, Overcoats, Pyjamas				58 48
	46	48	50	52	54
Israel and Europe England and U.S.A.	Shirts				42 41
	36	37	38	39	40
Israel and Europe England and U.S.A.	Sweaters				16 16 1/2
	14	14 1/2	15	15 1/2	15 3/4
Israel and Europe England and U.S.A.	Sweaters				54 44
	44	46	48	50	52
Israel and Europe England and U.S.A.	Small Medium Large Extra Large				42 42
	34	36	38	40	42
Israel and Europe England and U.S.A.	Shoes				46 45
	41	42	43	44	45
Israel and Europe England and U.S.A.	Shoes				11 11
	5	5 1/2	6 1/2	7 1/2	8
Israel and Europe England and U.S.A.	Shoes				10 1/2 10 1/2
	6 1/2	7	8	9	9 1/2

WOMEN

Israel and Europe England U.S.A.	Dresses, Suits, Skirts and coats				52 24
	40	42	44	46	48
Israel and Europe England U.S.A.	Blouses, Sweaters, Jumpers				20 22
	10	12	14	16	18
Israel and Europe England U.S.A.	Shoes				48 44
	38	40	42	44	46
Israel and Europe England U.S.A.	Shoes				42 42
	30	32	34	36	38
Israel and Europe England U.S.A.	Shoes				41 42
	36	37	38	39	40
Israel and Europe England U.S.A.	Shoes				9 9 1/2
	3 1/2	4	5	5 1/2	6 1/2
Israel and Europe England U.S.A.	Shoes				10 12
	5	5 1/2	6 1/2	7	8

CHILDREN'S SIZES

Israel and Europe England and U.S.A.	1 2				10 12
	1	2	3	4	5
Israel and Europe England and U.S.A.	6 8				10 12
	6	8	10	12	14

SHOPPING

SHOPPING

Several hundred shops and restaurants throughout the country have been listed by the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism because of the high quality of their merchandise and the excellence of their service. They display the following emblem:



These shops, and others, carry a wide variety of gifts, ranging from exclusive jewellery and diamonds to Oriental carpets; from fashionable ladies' wear to elegant furs; from smart leather goods to modern paintings, ceramics and antiques, embroidery and batiks, and innumerable other items. The day-to-day necessities are, of course, also available.

In addition, colourful Oriental markets and bazaars (*sug*) are to be found in the narrow alleyways of the old cities of Jerusalem, Jaffa, Akko, Nazareth, Bethlehem and Hebron, and in Druse villages. These sell hand-made arts and crafts, including olive wood, mother-of-pearl, leather and straw items, hand-blown glass and clothing. There are duty-free shops at most of the leading hotels as well as at Ben Gurion and Elat airports.

A "Shopping, Cafés and Restaurants Guide" is available at the IGTOS abroad and in Israel.

SHOPPING HOURS

Most stores in Israel are open daily from 8 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 4 to 7 p.m. Shops in the hotels are often open till midnight. On Fridays and the eve of Jewish holy-days, the stores close around 2 p.m. Jewish stores are closed on Saturdays and holy-days. Moslem shops are closed on Friday, Christian shops on Sunday.

VALUE ADDED TAX

V.A.T. at the rate of 12% is charged on all goods and services and is included in the quoted price.

TOURIST REDUCTIONS

Tourists who buy fur or leather goods at shops listed by the Ministry of Industry, Trade and Tourism and pay for them in foreign currency, are exempt from VAT on furs, and receive a 25% discount on leather goods, if these are delivered to them at the port of departure.

Any purchase in foreign currency, exceeding \$50 in value, at any **one** shop listed by the Ministry, entitles the tourist to a discount of at least 5% at the shop and to a refund of the VAT at the port of departure, upon presentation of the bill. (Not applicable to tobacco, electrical and photographic supplies).

The shops participating in these schemes display an appropriate sign.

Tourists paying in foreign currency are also exempt from VAT on the following services: accommodation and the meals included in hotel bills, regular and charter tours and the meals supplied en route, hire of cars with driver-guides, self-drive car hire, flights and tours of inland air companies.



FOOD AND RESTAURANTS

Israeli food takes the best of Oriental and Western cuisine, and adds its own flavour. Hungarian *goulash*, Russian *borsht*, Viennese *schnitzel*, German *Braten*, American hot dogs and hamburgers, are to be found side by side with Oriental *falafel*, *humus*, *tehina*, *shishlik*, *kebab* and Turkish coffee, as well as traditional Jewish dishes such as *gefilte fish*, chopped liver and chicken soup. The wines of Israel compare well with those of Europe and range from light white, to dry red and sweet rosé. There is also a good choice of local brandies and liqueurs.

Most Israelis eat a large breakfast, a main "meat" meal at midday and a light "dairy" meal in the evening. The wide variety of restaurants throughout the country naturally cater to this preference, but are also prepared to suit individual tastes. They range from elegant establishments specialising in cooking from many parts of the world, to simple cafés or pizza stands.

KOSHER FOOD

The Hebrew word *kosher* means food conforming to Jewish dietary laws. Certain animals and fish are prohibited, and milk, cream or cheese may not be served together with a meat meal. *Kosher* food and restaurants are the rule in Israel but many restaurants and some hotels — and, of course, Arab establishments — are non-*kosher*.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES AND ENTERTAINMENT

Israel has a wealth of cultural and artistic entertainment to divert the visitor.



MUSEUMS, ART GALLERIES AND ARTISTS' COLONIES

Both modern and classical art is on display at the museums, and art galleries are to be found in every large town and resort.

The largest and most important museums in the country are the Israel Museum in Jerusalem — the national museum, with the Shrine of the Book housing the Dead Sea Scrolls; the Tel Aviv Museum, an important collection of art; and the Ha'Aretz Museum complex on the outskirts of Tel Aviv. Haifa has a Maritime Museum and a Museum Centre that embraces ancient and modern arts and ethnology.

There are scores of other museums, small and large, in towns and in *kibbutzim*. They display archaeological finds, ancient glass, coins, folk costumes, natural science collections as well as contemporary art.

In addition, groups of artists have formed "colonies" in the village of En Hod on Mt. Karmel (near Haifa), at Zefat and in Jaffa, with picturesque studios open to the public. In Jerusalem, the Yemin Moshe quarter has a small artists' colony, while Hutzot Hayotzer and the Jerusalem House of Quality have studios as well as a great variety of art and craft shops.

CONCERTS

There are several orchestras, of which the most famous is the Israel Philharmonic, playing under the baton of the great conductors of the world and featuring distinguished guest artists. The Israel Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra gives a weekly concert in Jerusalem during the winter season. There are frequent performances by the Haifa Symphony Orchestra, the Ramat Gan and Be'er Sheva Chamber Orchestras, the Israel Chamber Ensemble, and some outstanding trios and quartets.

THEATRE

The theatre is very popular in Israel and there are many companies performing, in Hebrew, a wide range of classical and contemporary plays, including original works by Israelis. The best known are the Habimah and Cameri Theatres in Tel Aviv and the Haifa Municipal Theatre, which take their productions all over the country. Smaller companies often stage productions in English, Yiddish and other languages.

The Israel National Opera presents a repertoire of modern and classical opera.

BALLET

There are three ballet companies in Israel — the Israel Classical Ballet, the Bat-Sheva Dance Company and the Bat-Dor Dance Company. The latter two are modern dance groups. All perform in the three main cities as well as in other towns and in *kibbutzim*.

FESTIVALS

The **Israel Festival of Music and Drama** takes place in July and August of each year, with the participation of the country's leading musical and dramatic talent and world-famous visiting companies and artists. The Festival is centred in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and the restored Roman Theatre in Caesarea. Performances also take place in other towns and some *Kibbutzim*.

The annual **En Gev Music Festival** is held during the Passover festival at this *kibbutz* on the Sea of Galilee. Other local festivals are also establishing themselves, the most colourful being that at Elat on the Red Sea, where water sports and moonlight pageants are the highlights. An **International Harp Contest** takes place every three years, drawing young musicians from all over the world, while the **Zimriya**, an international choir festival is another well-established triennial event. **Spring in Jerusalem**, an annual festival based at the Jerusalem Theatre, includes music, drama and dance, and the **Rubinstein Piano Competition** brings talented young artists from all over the world to the country.

CINEMA

There are cinemas in all the big towns; most present three performances a day, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon and two evening shows.

NIGHTCLUBS abound in the main cities and resort towns. Many have regular floor shows, while others offer more informal entertainment. Rock, jazz, folk and pop music is the usual fare, together with dancing.

RADIO AND TELEVISION

Radio programmes are broadcast daily in English, Arabic, French, Yiddish, Ladino and other languages. News in English and French is broadcast three times daily. T.V. programmes include news in Hebrew and Arabic, local and foreign entertainment and films. Details are given in the daily newspapers which appear in many languages.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

The following Israel branches have regular meetings and extend a warm welcome to overseas members: B'nai B'rith, Freemasons, Rotary, Soroptimists, Lions, Skat, WIZO and Hadassah.

FOR ANIMAL-LOVERS

There are the Jerusalem Biblical Zoo, specialising in animals mentioned in the Bible, the Tel Aviv and Elat Zoos, the Safari in Ramat Gan, and the biblical wildlife Reserve, Hai-Bar, north of Elat.

Elat boasts one of the few underwater observatories in the world.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMES FOR TOURISTS

Folklore Evenings

You should not leave the country without enjoying a folklore programme, which portrays the spirit of ancient and modern Israel in song and dance. Israeli folklore evenings are presented regularly in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv, Haifa and Tiberias, and fairly frequently in Ashqelon, Netanya, Elat and the Dead Sea region.

Visitors' Forum

"Ask Your Question" evenings, with a panel of experts to give the answers, are often held in hotels in Jerusalem and the Tel Aviv area.

The Israel Pilgrimage Committee offers Christian pilgrims' and visitors' groups lecture evenings on specific subjects upon request. Details are obtainable from the Pilgrimage Division, The Israel Tourism Administration, P.O.B. 1018, Jerusalem.

Meet the Israeli

The best way of getting to know the people of Israel is to meet them in their homes. Israeli families in all walks of life are happy to extend hospitality to tourists. Arrangements can be made for you to meet members of your own profession or people with similar interests for tea (or coffee) and talk.

You are welcome to drop in to any Tourist Information Office to enquire about current plays, cinemas, concerts and special events. Details are also to be found in the daily newspapers and on billboards at hotels and in other public places.



SPORTS

Israel's most popular spectator sports are **football** (soccer) and **basketball**, and there are many international matches during the winter season at stadiums in the Tel Aviv area.

The Mediterranean shoreline and the Sea of Galilee are ideal for **water sports**: swimming, surfing, sailing and water skiing. The Tel Aviv Marina offers yachting as well as sailing. All the large hotels have fine **swimming pools** and there are municipal or private pools all over the country. Skin and aqualung **diving** are especially popular along the Gulf of Elat; centres at Elat, Nevi'ot and Ofira will rent equipment and provide instruction. **Fishing** equipment, both angling and underwater, can be hired along the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, though the latter is a protected area, with fishing permitted only in certain places.

Tennis courts are available at a number of hotels and the Tennis Centre at Ramat HaSharon, near Tel Aviv, is putting Israel on the international tennis circuit. There is a fine 18-hole **golf course** at Caesarea. You can find **horseback riding** clubs in Arad, Be'er Sheva, Caesarea, Elat, Netanya, Vered Hagalil and other places. **Bicycles** can be rented in most cities and cycling tours of the country can be arranged. During the winter, there is **skiing** on the slopes of Mt. Hermon. **Marches, races, and swimming competitions** are organised by the HaPo'el and Maccabi sports organisations. The highlight of the year is the annual **Jerusalem March**, a highly organised event, in which thousands of Israelis from all over the country, as well as overseas visitors, both individually and in groups, make a colourful and high-spirited pilgrimage to the capital.

EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

Medical assistance of a high professional standard is obtainable at all times; most doctors speak English or other foreign languages. For emergency or first aid, call on Magen David Adom, the equivalent of the Red Cross, by phoning 101 in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa. Emergency hospitals and pharmacies which are open in the evenings, at weekends and on holy-days, in the various cities, are listed in the daily newspapers. Emergency **dental** treatment is available at weekends and on holy-days, in Jerusalem through the Magen

David Adom, and in Tel Aviv at 49, Rehov Bar Kokhba. For **police** emergencies in Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa, phone 100.

For **fire** emergencies in these cities, phone 102.

POST, TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH

International postal, telephone and telegraphic charges are in accordance with the International Postal Union tariffs, available at all post offices. All post offices are closed on the Sabbath and holy-days, though central telegraph offices are open day and night throughout the year. There are public telephone booths. Long distance calls can be made by tokens, which can be purchased at post offices. Telephones in pharmacies, shops and restaurants are often available for public use, for local calls only. A call from a phone without a slot machine will cost you more than a call from a public booth. Long distance and overseas calls can be booked at your hotel or at a post office. TELEPLAN offers you a new system of lower surcharges by hotels on calls placed to the United States. There is also direct dialling to many countries. The local telephone directory is published in Hebrew and English.



HOLY-DAYS

THE SABBATH AND JEWISH HOLY-DAYS

The Sabbath, Saturday, Israel's day of rest, and all holy-days commence at sundown on the preceding day and end at nightfall. All Jewish shops, businesses, institutions, offices and public places of entertainment (with the exception of a few restaurants and clubs) are closed and most public transport ceases. Some shops and all places of entertainment reopen with the termination of the Sabbath or the holy-day, and public transport resumes.

The Hebrew calendar, unlike the Gregorian, is a lunar calendar. Jewish holy-days, therefore, fall on different dates in the general calendar each year. (See Table on following page).

CHRISTIAN HOLY-DAYS

These holy-days are celebrated on different dates by the different denominations — Catholic and Protestant (on same dates), Greek-Orthodox and Armenian.

The most important are:

New Year	Easter
Epiphany	Ascension
Palm Sunday	Pentecost
Good Friday	Christmas

MOSLEM HOLY-DAYS

Friday is a holy-day for Moslems and places of worship are closed during prayers on that day, as they are on all holy-days. Moslem holy-days are decided on in accordance with the appearance of the new moon, thus falling on different dates in the general calendar each year. The most important are:

Id el Adha, Sacrificial Festival (4 days)
New Year
Mohammed's Birthday
Feast of Ramadan (1 month)
Id el Fitr, Conclusion of Ramadan (3 days)

DRUSE HOLY-DAYS

Id el Adha, Sacrificial Festival
Nabi Shu'eb
Nabi Sablan

CALENDAR OF JEWISH HOLIDAYS

Holy-Day	Hebrew Date	Approximate Gregorian Date
Rosh Hashana	Tishri 1-2	September/October
Yom Kippur	Tishri 10	September/October
* Succot	Tishri 15-21	September/October
Simhat Torah	Tishri 22	September/October
** Hanukka	Kislev 25- Tevet 3 or 4	November/December
** Tu B'Shevat	Shevat 15	January/February
** Purim	Adar 14	February/March
* Pessah	Nissan 15-21	March/April
Independence Day	Iyar 5	April/May
** Lag Ba'Omer	Iyar 18	April/May
** Jerusalem Liberation Day	Iyar 28	May/June
Shavu'ot	Sivan 6	May/June
** Tisha B'Av	Av 9	July/August

- * On the Intermediate Days (second through the sixth) shops and businesses are normally open, although many close earlier than usual.
- ** Shops and businesses are normally open.



WHERE TO GO, WHAT TO SEE

On the following pages is a brief description of some of the main places of interest in Israel. Many of them are included in organised tours, but if you intend to do your own sightseeing, you will find this a useful guide. Remember, though, that this is not a guide book and the listing is not comprehensive. When planning your route, the staffs of the Government Tourist Information Offices will be pleased to supply any advice you may need.

NORTHERN REGION

This area covers the Golan, the Galilee, the Valley of Jezreel, the Jordan Valley and the Bet She'an area and includes Israel's third largest city, Haifa.

Haifa (Hefa) — Israel's main port and industrial centre; summer resort situated on Mt. Karmel; unsurpassed view of Haifa Bay from summit (also reached by subway). Technion (Institute of Technology), University, Bahai Temple, museums. Ideal base for Galilee tours.

Akko (Acre) — Coastal town north of Haifa; important port since Phoenician times; old city includes remains of underground Crusader town with Knights' Halls; Jazzar Pasha Mosque, caravanserai and Oriental markets. Excellent beach.

* **Banyas** — fresh-water springs near *Kibbutz* Dan; one of the sources of the Jordan River. Site of ancient Caesarea Philippi, with Greek shrine to the god Pan.

* **Bar'am** — 2nd century synagogue, one of the best preserved in the country.

* **Bet Alfa** — famous 6th century synagogue with well-preserved mosaic floor, on the grounds of *Kibbutz* Hefzi-Bah in Jezreel Valley.

* **Bet She'an (Beisan)** — where the Philistines desecrated the body of King Saul. Important Hellenistic centre; well-preserved Roman theatre, interesting Byzantine mosaics; museum with archaeological collection, and park.

* **Bet She'arim** — seat of the Sanhedrin (High Court of judges of Israel) following the destruction of the Temple; 2nd century synagogue, 3rd and 4th century catacombs and tombs; museum.

Capernaum (Kefar Nahum) — on shores of Sea of Galilee, where Jesus performed miraculous cures and gained his first disciples. 2nd-3rd century synagogue and St. Peter's house now being excavated.

Deganya — first *kibbutz* (1909), near Sea of Galilee and Jordan River. **Bet Yerah** ruins nearby, with archaeological remains of many periods.

En Hod — artists' village on the Karmel range, south of Haifa.

* **Gan Hasheloshah (Sahne)** — national park with waterfalls, natural swimming pool and buffet. Nearby, *Kibbutz* Nir David with museum of Mediterranean archaeology. **Golan Heights** — plateau overlooking Upper Galilee and Jordan Valley, containing Druse villages and settlements of young Israelis.

Hammat — in Tiberias, beautiful mosaic floor of ancient synagogue.

Hammat Gader — ancient spa whose hot mineral springs feed a natural pool in a new recreation park; picnic grounds and Roman antiquities.

* **Hazor** — one of the largest archaeological sites in the country, with Hyksos fortress, Canaanite and Israelite altars, statuary and pottery, and other remains of biblical towns.

Hills of (Hare) Gilbo'a — above Jezreel Valley. Site of King Saul's and Jonathan's deaths; a settlement of young religious pioneers; observatory on summit.

Hittim — legendary site of tomb of Jethro, father-in-law of Moses and patron of Druse religion; site of Saladin's defeat of Crusaders; nearby, ruins of historic cliff-top town of Arbel.

* **Horesht-Tal** — national park in Hula Valley, with natural swimming pool, buffet and camping facilities.

Hula Reserve — what is left of the Hula Lake and the surrounding swamps. Most interesting flora and fauna; mainly bird sanctuary.

Kafr Kanna (Cana) — traditional site of Jesus' first miracle, changing water into wine; Franciscan and Greek churches.

* **Kokhav HaYarden (Belvoir)** — 12th century Crusader castle built high above the Jordan Valley.

* **Megiddo** — large archaeological site in Jezreel Valley, believed to be the site of Solomon's stables. Christian tradition holds that this will be the Armageddon battlefield. Museum.

Meron — ruins of 3rd century synagogue; tomb of Rabbi Shimon Bar Yohai, focal point of annual Lag Ba'Omer Jewish pilgrimage.

Metulla — northernmost town in Israel and second oldest in Galilee, on Lebanese border; "Good Fence" observation point. Nearby, the Tannur ("chimney") waterfall and nature reserve.

Montfort — ruins of Crusader castle destroyed by Moslem ruler Beibars in 1271.

* Sites restored by the National Parks Authority

Mount of Beatitudes — overlooking Sea of Galilee, traditional site of the Sermon on the Mount; Franciscan church.

Mt. (Har) Hermon — towering above Golan Heights, on Syrian border. Winter ski resort; accommodation at Moshav Neve Ativ.

Mt. Carmel (Har Karmel) — site of Elijah's confrontation with priests of Ba'al; Carmelite monastery; country's largest national park.

Mt. Tabor (Har Tavor) — site of Sisera's defeat by Deborah and Jesus' Transfiguration; Franciscan and Greek churches; splendid view of Jezreel Valley.

Nahariyya — coastal resort town north of Haifa with beaches and wide variety of accommodation. Excellent base for touring Galilee.

Nazareth (Nazerat) — childhood home of Jesus, with Basilica of the Annunciation, Church of St. Joseph, Mary's Well, and other shrines.

Park HaYarden — where the Jordan flows into the Sea of Galilee, a beautiful nature reserve rich with water, trees and greenery.

Peqi'in — Druse village; Jewish families have lived here uninterruptedly since destruction of Second Temple; ancient synagogue and cave of Rabbi Shimon Bar Yohai.

Rosh HaNiqlra — *kibbutz* on Lebanese border, with natural grottoes at sea level, carved into startling white cliffs, reached by cable car; terrace restaurant overlooking sea.

Tabgha — on shore of Sea of Galilee, traditional site of the Miracle of the Loaves and Fishes and the Greek Heptapegon (seven springs); church with Byzantine mosaic floor.

Tel Dan — a most beautiful nature reserve and archaeological site on River Dan, abounding in water, trees, dense greenery and trail paths.

Tiberias (Teverya) — on shores of Sea of Galilee, 220 metres (665 feet) below sea level. Founded 2,000 years ago in honour of Caesar Tiberius, this is one of the four Holy Cities of Israel, with many ancient synagogues and tombs of famous scholars. A favourite winter resort renowned for its therapeutic hot springs. Excellent facilities for lake swimming, fishing, water skiing and sailing, including cruises to historical sites and *kibbutz* **En Gev** across the lake, with camping facilities and excellent fish restaurant. Centre for pilgrims visiting religious sites in Galilee.

***Yehiam** — *kibbutz* near Nahariyya; Crusader fortress of Judin; memorial to members of convoy who fell during War of Independence.

Zefat (Safed) — in hills of Galilee; centre of Jewish mysticism in Middle Ages, one of the four Holy Cities of Israel. Old quarters, synagogues, and modern artists'

colony. Summer resort town and fine base for skiing on the Hermon in winter.

Zikhron Ya'aqov — grape-growing centre, south of Haifa, wine cellars; Rothschild mausoleum and gardens.

CENTRAL REGION

This area extends southward from the Karmel range to the northern Negev, and includes Judea and Samaria and Israel's two largest cities, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv.

Jerusalem (Yerushalayim) — eternal capital of Israel and one of its four Holy Cities, whose history is synonymous with that of the Jewish nation. Sacred to Jew, Christian and Moslem, with a wealth of historical, religious and tourist sites.

Within the walled Old City are the Western Wall (sole remnant of the Temple); the Dome of the Rock (Mosque of Omar) and el-Aqsa Mosque; the Via Dolorosa and the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; a colourful market (or "suq"); reconstructed Jewish Quarter; Armenian, Christian and Moslem Quarters; and numerous archaeological excavations.

Near Old City walls are: to the south-west, Mount Zion, with traditional Tomb of King David, Room of the Last Supper (Cenacle) and Abbey of the Dormition; to the south-east, Mount of Olives, with its famous centuries old Jewish cemetery, Garden of Gethsemane and many other Christian shrines; Valley of Qidron (below the Mount) with historic monuments known as Absalom's Pillar, Tomb of Zechariah and Tombs of the Bnei Hezir; to the north-east, Mount Scopus with original Hebrew University and old Hadassah Hospital reconstructed, extended and reactivated; and to the north-west, Tombs of the Kings of Judah, Garden Tomb, Tombs of the Sanhedrin, Tomb of Simon the Just, Cave of King Zedekiah ("Solomon's Quarries"), and Rockefeller Museum.

In the modern New City are: Knesset (Israel's Parliament); President's Residence; Jewish Agency — World Zionist Organisation complex, with Zionist Archives; Hechal Shlomo, seat of the Chief Rabbinate; Israel Museum, including Bezalel National Art Museum, Bronfman Biblical and Archaeological Museum, Billy Rose Art Garden and Shrine of the Book housing the Dead Sea Scrolls; Hebrew University campus at Giv'at Ram; Har Herzl with tombs of Theodor Herzl and other Zionist leaders; Yad VaShem (the Holocaust Memorial) and Military Cemetery; pastoral En Karem, birthplace of John the Baptist, with churches, several art galleries, music centre, and famous Hadassah Medical Centre,

including synagogue with Chagall windows; picturesque old Yemin Moshe quarter, now redeveloped as residential and artists' neighbourhood.

Jerusalem has several parks, and its hilltop location provides dramatic views in all directions.

Tel Aviv — Jaffa — Tel Aviv, Israel's bustling metropolis and economic, cultural and social centre, on shores of the Mediterranean. Museums include Tel Aviv Museum (art), Ha'aretz Museum complex (folklore, coins, glass, science and technology), and Helena Rubinstein Pavilion (art). Shalom Tower observation terrace provides fine bird's eye view of city. On sea-front (the hotel area): new tourist centre, Kikar Namir (Atarim), with open-air cafés, restaurants and shops; colourful Marina with facilities for yachts, sailboats and international regattas; and numerous public beaches. Jaffa (Yafo), biblical port of Joppa, is part of Tel Aviv. Its reconstructed Old City houses artists' colony, private and public galleries and studios, cafés, night clubs and museum.

Ashdod — Israel's newest port, south of Tel Aviv, with large industrial area and good beach.

Ashqelon — coastal town south of Tel Aviv; one of five Philistine city states, associated with Samson; Roman and Crusader town. Now popular resort with National Park containing antiquities and camping grounds.

Bat Yam — seaside resort town south of Tel Aviv; beautiful beaches, hotels and tourist facilities.

Bet Guvrin — ancient city in Judean foothills; Roman, Byzantine and Crusader ruins; nearby biblical town of Maresha with 2nd century burial caves.

Bethlehem (Bet Lehem) — south of Jerusalem; birthplace of King David and Jesus; site of Rachel's Tomb, Church of the Nativity, Milk Grotto, Shepherds' Field and Field of Ruth; colourful *sug*.

Bet Shemesh — development town at junction of Judean foothills and coastal lowlands; important stronghold in Kingdom of Judea.

Bethany (el-Azzarieh) — on road from Jerusalem to Jericho; tomb of Lazarus and home of his sisters Mary and Martha; Franciscan church with Byzantine, Roman and Crusader remains.

Caesarea (Qesarya) — on coast south of Haifa; extensive remains of Roman harbour and aqueduct; reconstructed Roman theatre and remains of Crusader town, walls and moat. Resort centre with golf course.

Emeq Ha'El (Terebinth Valley) — site of battle between David and Goliath; ancient wine-press and Roman mile stones; monument to 35 young men killed trying to relieve Gush Ezyon in 1948; Masu'a Observatory.

***En Hemed (Aqua Bella)** — west of Jerusalem on road to

Tel Aviv; recreational park with remains of Crusader convent.

Enot Zuqim (Fash'kha) — on Dead Sea shore, nature reserve with fresh water springs and favourite recreation spot.

Hebron (Hevron) — south of Bethlehem, one of the four Holy Cities; site of Cave of the Makhpela — tombs of Patriarchs Abraham, Isaac and Jacob and their wives Sarah, Rebecca and Leah.

Herzliyya-on-Sea — Mediterranean resort just north of Tel Aviv; hotels and tourist facilities. Nearby, Crusader castle of Apollonia.

Jericho (Yeriho) — oasis town in Jordan Valley at northern end of Dead Sea; ruins of oldest city in world and of 7th century Hisham Palace; Mount of Temptation.

Me'arat Soreq — an impressive Stalagmite and Stalactite cave at the Absalom nature Reserve in the Judean Hills.

Modi'in — modern religious settlement in Judean foothills on site of the birthplace of the Maccabees; antiquities.

Netanya-on-Sea — large Mediterranean resort town between Tel Aviv and Haifa; hotels and tourist facilities; centre of Israel's diamond-cutting industry.

Qiryat Gat and Lakhish Area — inland from Ashqelon; new town near site of biblical Gat; pilot project for regional semi-urbanised development and modern planning.

***Qumeran** — archaeological site on Dead Sea shore; here, Dead Sea Scrolls, left there by the Essene community 2,000 years ago were found.

Ramla — on Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road, capital of country during Arab occupation; 14th century tower and mosque built on 8th century foundations; Napoleon's headquarters in 1799.

Rehovot — south of Tel Aviv; citrus belt centre; Weizmann Institute of Science and tomb of Chaim Weizmann, Israel's first President. Hebrew University Faculty of Agriculture.

Rishon LeZiyyon — south of Tel Aviv, first settlement founded by Bilu pioneers in 1882; world-famous wine-cellar.

Shekhem (Nablus) — biblical city, north of Jerusalem; Samaritan religious centre, near Mt. Gerizim; Joseph's Tomb, Jacob's Well.

Shomeron (Sabastiya) — biblical Samaria; extensive Roman, Herodian, Byzantine and Crusader ruins.

Tel Qasila — near Tel Aviv; site of Solomonic port used for importing timber to the Temple.

Yavne — between Rehovot and Ashdod; centre of Jewish learning during Roman period, religious *kibbutz* and "Keren Be-Yavneh" yeshiva.

Zor'a and Eshta'ol — in hills west of Jerusalem; traditional area of Samson's birth; Rock of Destruction whence Jerusalem's downfall was witnessed.

SOUTHERN REGION

This area covers that part of the country south of a line drawn from Gaza on the Mediterranean to En Gedi on the Dead Sea, and includes the Negev region and the large town of Be'er Sheva.

Be'er Sheva — modern capital of the Negev on site where Abraham pitched his tent; Ben-Gurion University, important excavations, Bedouin market.

Arad — modern desert town and resort on site of ancient Israelite city; Tel Arad excavations nearby.

***Avedat** — ruins of ancient Nabatean, Roman and Byzantine city in Negev.

Dimona — Negev immigrant development town.

***En Avedat** — National Park with natural swimming pool, near Avedat.

En Boqeq — international health resort on Dead Sea.

En Gedi — *kibbutz* facing Dead Sea at oasis where David hid from King Saul; waterfall, springs, nature reserve; archaeological site; hot springs.

Hai Bar — biblical Wildlife Reserve, north of Elat, near *kibbutz* Yotveta.

Mamshit — ruins of ancient Nabatean, Roman and Byzantine city in Negev.

***Mezada (Masada)** — hilltop fortress above Dead Sea; last stronghold of Jewish revolt against Rome, where defenders killed themselves rather than surrender; restored Herodian palace, storehouses, synagogue; cable-car to summit.

Newe Zohar — on Dead Sea shore; spa and camping site; regional museum.

Nirim — *kibbutz* in coastal strip west of Be'er Sheva; 5th-6th century synagogue with mosaic floor.

Sede Boqer — *kibbutz* in central Negev; home and burial-place of David Ben-Gurion, Israel's first Prime Minister; Ben-Gurion Archives.

Sedom — site of biblical Sodom south of Dead Sea; Dead Sea Works processing potash and bromine.

Shivta — ancient Nabatean, Roman and Byzantine city in Negev.

Timna — outside Elat, "King Solomon's Pillars"; remains of Egyptian temple and mines; interesting rock formations.

Yammit — new town on Mediterranean coast, south of the Gaza Strip; fine beach.

RED SEA COAST

Elat — on the Red Sea; Israel's southernmost port and world-famous winter resort; one of the few underwater observatories in the world, for watching exotic aquatic life; facilities for swimming, camping, fishing, diving and sailing; base for east Sinai tours.

I Ha'Almuggim (Coral Island) — near Elat, in Red Sea; remains of Crusader fortress.

***The Fjord** — near Elat, horseshoe bay which cuts into coastline, lined by steep, jagged cliffs, with sandy beach.

Nevi'ot (Nuweiba) — desert oasis on shore of Gulf of Elat; nomad encampment; modern settlement, holiday village with beach, restaurant and diving centre.

Di-Zahav (Dahab) — settlement on shore of Gulf of Elat; holiday village with beach, camping ground, diving and water skiing facilities.

Ofira (Sharm esh Sheikh) and Na'ama Bay — new town and resort at tip of Sinai Peninsula; beach, diving, hotel, holiday village, youth hostel and camping.



HEALTH RESORTS

A rare combination of unique therapeutic factors — the mineral-rich Dead Sea, therapeutic mud, sulphur-thermo-mineral springs and a mild, sunny and extremely dry climate — have made certain areas of Israel excellent year-round health resorts, internationally famous since antiquity.

Most of the health resorts are centred in two areas: the Sea of Galilee (—220 m; —665 ft) and the Dead Sea (—392 m; —1286 ft). Offering a wide range of accommodation facilities and equipped with modern installations, they provide a choice of treatments for a variety of ailments and conditions.

Hamme Teverya (Tiberias Hot Springs) — in city of Tiberias (Teverya) on Sea of Galilee, for treatment of muscular and joint diseases, traumatic disturbances and sinusitis.

Hamme Zohar (Zohar Hot Springs) — three therapeutic centres at Newe Zohar on Dead Sea, for treatment of muscular and joint diseases, traumatic diseases, allergies (especially of breathing passages) and skin diseases.

Hamme Yesha (Yesha Hot Springs) — on Dead Sea, south of *Kibbutz* En Gedi, for treatment of muscular and joint diseases.

En Boqeq — on Dead Sea, international centre for treatment of psoriasis.

Arad — desert town in Judean Hills, 620 m (2034 ft) above sea-level, about half an hour from Dead Sea. The cool, dry and pollen-free air, make this an ideal resort for

people suffering from asthma, allergies and breathing difficulties.

A special booklet and further information are available at IGTs abroad and at the Health Resort Authority in Israel, 4, Rehov Shalom Aleichem, Jerusalem.

YOUR DEPARTURE FROM ISRAEL



CONFIRMING RESERVATIONS

You must reconfirm your scheduled departure with your airline at least 72 hours in advance. To save inconvenience, check the departure time to make sure that it has not been changed.

CHECK-IN

You must check in at Ben-Gurion Airport at least two hours before departure time.

If you are flying El Al, you can check in your luggage at their office in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv the **evening before** departure (except on Friday, holy-days and the eve of holy-days). It will be taken straight to your plane and you need only arrive at the airport one hour in advance of departure.

All departing passengers are required to pay an **airport tax**.

GETTING TO THE AIRPORT

From Tel Aviv: by **El Al Airport Buses** (from Terminal on Rehov Arlosoroff), from 4:30 a.m. to 10 a.m., every half-hour; from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., every hour; from 2 to 4 p.m., every half-hour; from 4 to 10 p.m., every hour; from 10 p.m. to 4:30 a.m., according to flight schedule (Tel: 971332).

By **Egged Buses**, every 15 minutes, from 6 a.m. to 11 30 p.m.

From Jerusalem: By **Egged Buses**, from 6:15 a.m. to 7 p.m., approximately every 45 minutes. By **Nesher sherut taxi**: book in advance at 21 Rehov HaMelekh George, Tel: 227227.

From Haifa: by **Egged Buses**, from 6 a.m., to 5:30 p.m., approximately every 45 minutes. By **Aviv sherut taxi** service, at 6 Rehov Nordau, Tel: 666333, approximately every hour from 6 a.m. to 5 p.m.

A **Special Egged bus service** operates from the larger hotels in Jerusalem, Haifa, Netanya and Herzliyya.

Further information from the hotels concerned and all Egged bus stations.

GETTING TO THE ALLENBY BRIDGE

From Jerusalem: by **sherut taxi** service from Damascus Gate.

From Jericho, Bethlehem, Hebron, Ramallah and Gaza: by **sherut taxi** service from the centre of each town. Tourists who wish to leave by other means of transportation must coordinate their departure with the Tourism Staff Officer, Judea and Samaria, Tel: (02) 955318, 232451/383, or with the Allenby Bridge Tourist Information Office, Tel: (02) 922531.

All departing passengers are required to pay a **transit tax**.

SECURITY CHECKS. These are for your protection. Be prepared to unlock your luggage and submit yourself and carry-on bags to a careful — but courteous — examination.

To avoid spoiling any precious records of your visit, make sure to empty your camera of film.

BON VOYAGE AND COME AGAIN

SHALOM, LEHITRA'OT

שלום

ISRAEL GOVERNMENT TOURIST OFFICES ABROAD

CANADA

Israel Government Tourist Office, 102 Bloor Street West,
Toronto, Ontario M5S 1M8, Tel: (416) 964-3784

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Den Israelske Stats Turistbureau, Vesterbrogade 6C,
1620 Copenhagen 5; Tel: 129680, 119679

ENGLAND

Israel Government Tourist Office, 59 St. James's Street,
London S.W.1 Tel: (01) 493-2431

FRANCE

Office National Israélien de Tourisme, 14 Rue de la Paix,
Paris 2ème, Tel: 261-0197, 261-0367

GERMANY

Staatliches Israelisches Verkehrsbüro, Westendstr. 4,
6000, Frankfurt/Main, Tel: 720157

ITALY

Ufficio Nazionale Israeliano del Turismo, Via Vittorio Veneto 96,
Rome, Tel: 460301

NETHERLANDS

Israelisch Nationaal Verkeersbureau, Wijde Kapelsteeg 2,
Amsterdam, Tel: (020) 249642

SOUTH AFRICA

Israel Government Tourist Office, Glencairn Bldg., 73 Market
Street (corner Eloff Street), Johannesburg, Tel: 23-8931 2

SWEDEN

Israeliska Statens Turisbyrå, Birger Jarlsgratan 12, 4 tr.,
P.O.B. 7554, 10393 Stockholm 7, Tel: (08) 213386 7

SWITZERLAND

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8001 Zurich, Tel: (01) 2112344 5

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Israel Government Tourist Office, 350 Fifth Avenue,
New York N.Y. 10118, Tel: (212) 560-0650

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Chicago, Ill. 60603, Tel: (312) 782-4306

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Los Angeles, California 90048, Tel: (213) 658-7462

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Municipality Bldg. Tel (04)910251

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Tel (02)922531

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Commercial Centre, Afidar, Tel. (051)32412

BAT YAM

Municipality Information Office,
Derekh Ben Gurion 43, Tel. (03)589766

BE'ER SHEVA

Rehov Herzl 120, Tel. (057)36001/2

BEN GURION AIRPORT

Lod. Tel. (03)971485 7

BETHLEHEM (BET LEHEM)

Manger Square, Tel. (02)742591

ELAT

Rechter Commercial Centre, Tel. (059)72268

HAIFA (HEFA)

Town: Rehov Herzl 18, Tel. (04)666521 3

Port: Shed No. 12 (Only on arrival of ships), Tel. (04)663988

*NAHARIYYA

Egged Bus Station, Sederot Ga'aton, Tel. (04)922126

NAZARETH (NAZERAT)

Rehov Casanova, Tel. (065)7055b

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Kikar Ha'Azma'ut, Tel. (053)27286

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Rehov Mendele 7, Tel. (03)223266 7

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